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Taft, and to some of the practical measures recently proposed for securing permanent peace. The other speakers were Governor William Spry, Mrs. Jane W. Skolfield, Bishop Orson F. Whitney, Rev. Francis B. Short, Rev. P. A. Simpkin and Dean W. R. Harris. Ex-Governor Cutler dwelt especially upon the enormous waste occasioned by war preparations. Governor Spry emphasized the dependence of international peace upon internal harmony and trustfulness. He expressed his great satisfaction that Utah was joining so heartily in the international peace movement, annual peace meetings having for a few years past been held in all parts of the State. Mrs. Skolfield declared the principles of the Sermon on the Mount to be essential and practical in the government of the nations, and urged women to enter the path of peace and draw the future generation with them. Bishop Whitney placed emphasis upon the religious aspects of the movement, upon the reformation that has taken place in the laws and customs of war, and expressed his belief that the improvement which is going on in the world means the ultimate extinction of war. Rev. F. B. Short called attention to the peculiar situation to-day, when all the governments seem to favor peace, but at the same time are making enormously expensive preparations for war. This condition ought to cease and the nations live according to the Golden Rule of the Prince of Peace, who is soon to beat the sword into the plowshare. Brief remarks were also made by Rev. P. A. Simpkin and Dean Harris, the former of whom urged that our nation should take an ever larger part in the international sphere, and the latter that, in the interests of the peace spirit and the abolition of war, prize fights should be abolished in all civilized communities.

After this most successful meeting of two and a half hours the following officers for the coming year were elected: Honorary president, Governor William Spry; president, former Governor John C. Cutler; first vice-president, Rabbi C. J. Freund; second vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Cosgriff; directors: Mrs. F. S. Richards, Mrs. W. W. Riter, John Henry Smith, N. P. Stathakos, Bishop F. S. Spalding, Rev. P. A. Simpkin, Prof. Torild Arnoldson and J. M. Sjodahl.

Mr. J. M. Sjodahl, secretary-treasurer of the Society, to whose efforts more than to those of any other person the success of the Utah Society is due, is editor of the *Deseret Evening News*, in which he has given us (May 21) a complete stenographic report of the annual meeting.

Intercollegiate Peace Association.

The Intercollegiate Branch of the American Peace Society, now four years old, is in the best of condition except in the matter of funds. The annual business meeting of the Association was held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,

May 13. From the reports presented it was ascertained that forty-three of the sixty colleges and universities connected with the organization had participated in the peace oratorical contests. More than two hundred orations had been delivered. More than \$1,500 had been spent on the work, \$800 having been distributed in prizes. Some form of peace propaganda had been carried on in practically all of the sixty institutions, including lectures, chapel talks, observance of the 18th of May, etc. The fourth annual interstate oratorical contest was held in connection with the annual meeting and participated in by representatives from six States. The first prize, \$75, was won by Arthur F. Young of Western Reserve University, whose subject was "The Waste of War the Wealth of Peace"; the second by Glenn N. Merry of Northwestern University, subject "A Nation's Opportunity." Two hundred and twenty-five students participated in the preliminary contests, in forty-five colleges. The audiences aggregated fifteen thousand persons, and over two hundred judges participated in the decisions. But notwithstanding this excellent record of service, the Association, which is the oldest of the organizations working for peace through the colleges, is in sore straits for lack of funds with which to maintain and extend its work. Even its very existence is threatened. The general secretary has not had a cent for his services the past year. The officers elected for the coming year are: president, Dean Wm. P. Rogers of the Cincinnati Law School; secretary, George Fulk, Cerro Gordo, Ill.; treasurer, Dean S. F. Weston, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. We deeply regret that this Association, which is doing such excellent and far-reaching work, should have to go begging for the funds which it needs. Will not the friends of peace who are specially interested in the educational aspects of the movement see that the treasurer has from one to two thousand dollars in his hands by the opening of the college year next autumn? No field of peace work is worthier.

News from the Field.

The British National Peace Council, 167 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S. W., has published a Peace Year Book which contains information on a great variety of subjects of interest to peace workers. The price is one shilling net.

The fourth annual report of the Peace Society of Melbourne, Australia, Dr. Charles Strong president, furnishes interesting information of the year's work. The Society has labored against military training in the schools, has sought to have peace instruction given, secured the observance of the 18th of May, had lectures given in different places, has sent circulars to clergymen and business men and exerted its influence in behalf of the establishment of a permanent international court of justice. The report notes with pleasure the activities of

the other Branches of the Peace Society in Australia, and gives a summary of the chief peace events of the year.

The eighth report of the superintendent of the Peace and Arbitration Department of the World's W. C. T. U., Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, shows that the department is organized in fourteen countries, and is doing good service in the circulation of literature, holding meetings, formation of children's peace bands, correspondence with religious and educational authorities, work among and through missionaries, etc.

The sixth British National Peace Congress was held at Leicester, June 13 to 15, and presided over by Lord Weardale, president of the British Interparliamentary Group. Delegates were present not only from the peace societies, but also from other organizations interested in the movement. Among the subjects discussed were Limitation of Armaments, the Capture of Private Property in Naval Warfare, War Scares, Militarism in the Schools, the Progress of Arbitration, Methods of Propaganda, Conscription, European Federation and Subject Races. We have not received details of the character and work of the Congress in time for this month's issue.

The Commission of the International Peace Bureau held its spring meeting at Berne, Switzerland, April 30, under the presidency of Senator La Fontaine, president of the Bureau. Sixteen members were present and fourteen represented by others. The meeting devoted itself chiefly to elaborating the program of the Stockholm Peace Congress. The following general subjects were placed on the program: International Federation, Limitation of Armaments, the Results of the two Hague Conferences, World Petition to the third Hague Conference, a Pan-European Bureau, a Code of International Public Law and a Report of the Bureau on the Events of the Year. It was voted to transmit to the British and German governments the resolution on Anglo-German relations adopted at the annual meeting of the Bureau at Brussels. On motion of Felix Moscheles it was voted that hereafter the Peace Societies be asked to observe May 18 as Peace Day throughout Europe instead of the 22d of February.

Mothers' Peace Day, instituted by Julia Ward Howe in 1873, but fallen into general disuse in recent years, was observed by the Pennsylvania Peace Society and the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia on June 1, at Bartram's Gardens. After a picnic luncheon, the party gathered under the trees and listened to brief speeches, recitations and peace songs.

The June report of the Council of Direction of the American Association for International Conciliation (Sub-Station 84, New York City) shows that during the three months preceding the following documents had been published and distributed: "The United States and Germany," by Karl von Lewinski; "The United States and Mexico," by James Douglas; "The International Duty of the United States and Great Britain," by Edwin D. Mead, and the Opening Address of Nicholas Murray Butler at the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, May 18, 1910. The Association has added twelve hundred names to its mailing list since January 1.

Announcement is made from Brussels that the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union this year will be

held in that city August 29 to September 2 inclusive. The United States Group of the Union, of which Hon. Richard Bartholdt is president, will send a strong delegation to the Conference, which is expected to be one of the most important meetings ever held by the Union.

The Maryland Peace Society, 1925 Park Avenue, Baltimore, a Branch of the American Peace Society, has begun the publication quarterly of a small organ of its work. The first number was devoted to a valuable paper by Dr. James Brown Scott on "Judicial Proceedings as a Substitute for War or International Self-redress."

Brevities.

. . . Hon. Lorin A. Handley, candidate for Congress from the Seventh District of California (Los Angeles), gave a splendid peace address to the Olive Street High School of Los Angeles on the 18th of May. The Assembly Room was crowded, and he was given a great reception by the school. "We must," he said, among other things, "promulgate such an international policy that the growth and gain of America will not be the loss of another nation."

. . . At its recent conference in Paris the Institute of International Law, for the first time in its history, openly declared that the purpose of its existence and work was the peace of the world. The conference was presided over by the eminent French professor, Lyon-Caen, and was attended by more than fifty eminent jurists of Europe. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs extended to the Institute the official hospitality of the government.

. . . The National Federation of Religious Liberals has again declared that it "sympathizes deeply with the great world-movement now going on to abolish war and bestow upon humanity the blessings of universal peace. It believes that the two means most conducive to this end at the present time are the progressive limitation of national armaments, both military and naval, and the arbitration of differences between nations by the central tribunal established for this purpose at The Hague."

. . . At the North Carolina State Convention of the Baptists recently held a good, strong resolution in support of world peace, offered by Dr. J. J. Hall of Fayetteville, was adopted without any opposition.

. . . The signing on May 21 by Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce of the treaty delimiting the Passamaquoddy Bay boundary has settled the last dispute of the kind between the United States and Canada. The greater portion of the boundary was delimited in 1783, when the treaty of peace was concluded, but not until now could an agreement be reached as to this particular portion of it.

. . . The United States has suggested to Mexico that the boundary question involved in the celebrated Chamizal zone case be submitted to some well-known jurist of a mutually friendly power for arbitration. The question involved is whether the southern section of the city of El Paso, Texas, valued at several millions of dollars, belongs by right, under the boundary treaty of the United States with Mexico, to Mexico or to the State of Texas.

. . . The destruction of the new building for the Central American International Court of Justice at Cartago